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Italienischen übertragenen Gedicht sowie vier aus dem Spanischen nur noch aus dem Deutschen Übersetzungen vorgenommen,³² und zwar, wie aus dem Gesagten zur Genüge hervorgeht, hat er sich mehrere Jahrzehnte hindurch bis zu seinem Lebensabend in der Übertragung deutscher Gedichte gefallen.

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A NEW VERSION OF RANDOLPH'S *ARISTIPPUS*

This version is new only in the sense that it has never before been studied, for Sloane ms. 2531, which contains it, has long been in the British Museum. The ms. contains a very heterogeneous collection of pieces and bears no signature or date of any kind; the authorities at the Museum have not been able to learn anything about its history. As early as 1875 Hazlitt referred to it in his edition of Randolph's works, but he did not take the trouble to collate the text of the ms. with that of the printed copies, the first of which appeared in 1630, about three years after the time when we may suppose the play was written. Had he done so he would have made some interesting discoveries for, although the two versions correspond closely, there are a few important differences. The character of these differences makes it appear highly probable that the ms. does not follow the printed copies at all, but is based upon some other text, and in all probability represents an earlier version that was revised before publication.

The first significant thing in the ms. is the list of *dramatis personae*, a list that does not appear in the printed copies. With the help of this we are able to identify two of the characters in the play with persons actually known to the Cambridge undergraduates of Randolph's own day. Fleay's conjecture¹ that *Medico de Campo* is intended for Leech-Field or Lichfield is confirmed by the characterization of him in the ms. as a "vaine glorious Quacksalve personating Dick Litchfeild a Barber Surgeon in Cambridge." The "Wildman," who had never been quite comprehensible to me, is

³² Es ist hier natürlich nur von Übersetzungen aus den neueren Sprachen die Rede.

¹ *Biog. Chron.*

here described as "Buttler of Trinitie Coll.² in Cambridge, & one that keepe a Tipling house." This "tipling house" was, we may conjecture, the Cambridge tavern called the "Wild Man," which is mentioned in an almost contemporary poem.³

But more interesting than this list of dramatis personae are a number of passages referring to persons known to the general public outside of the college circle. One of these passages, which might have seemed disrespectful to Jonson, was apparently stricken out by Randolph after he became acquainted with the old dramatist. In the speech of Simplicius,⁴ which in the printed copies ends with "Yea, the spring of the Muses is the fountain of sack; for to think Helicon a barrell of beer is as great a sin as to call Pegasus a brewer's horse," we have in the ms. the following additional lines, "The divine Ben, the immortall Johnson knew this very well when he placed his oracle of Apollo at the Taverne of St. Dunstan⁵ and perhaps there he wrought his vulpone, the learned fox."

Another change made before the play was printed occurs in the passage where the Wild Man raves against Aristippus.⁶ Instead of the sentence, "But he has blown up good store of men in his days, houses and lands, and all," the ms. has, "But I am sure Faux and his tobacco barrells could not have blown up more men in the Parliament than he hath done houses and lands in the countries."

Another set of passages refers to the relations between England and Spain, which had become decidedly strained as a result of the failure of the projected marriage between Prince Charles and the Spanish Infanta. In the same speech of the Wildman, only a few lines above the sentence just quoted, the reading of the ms. is,⁷ "I'll teach my Spanish Don a French trick; I'll either plague him with a pox, or *have him burnt* for an heretic. *What has he to do now the match is broken off? If he be not sent from Gondomar,* or employed by Spinola to seduce the King's lawful subjects from

² Trinity was Randolph's own college.

³ Dated 1630. See Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge* v, 380.

⁴ Hazlitt, *Randolph's Works*, p. 20.

⁵ The Devil Tavern, in which Jonson set up his oracle of Apollo, stood opposite to the church of St. Dunstan near Temple Bar.

⁶ Hazlitt, p. 10.

⁷ The parts omitted or changed in the printed copies are italicized.

their allegiance to strong beer, let me hold up my hand at the bar and be hanged at my sign post if he had not a hand in the powder treason."

Another reference to Gondomar is found in one of the boasting speeches of Medico de Campo.⁸ The printed copies read, "I cured the State of Venice of a dropsy, the Low Countries of a lethargy, and if it had not been treason I had cured the fistula, that it should have dropt no more than your nose." In place of the last part of the sentence the ms. reads, "If it had not been treason I had cured Gondomar of his fistula, that it should have dropt no more than his nose," and then the Second Scholar, as he had done before, adds to the list of cures another one, "And England of a Subsidie." There are also a few minor changes, such as the substitution of the harmless "Don Canarios" for the "Don Olivares" of the ms. which point in the same direction. This last change would seem to amount to little, however, since in the next line the reference to "thou Spanish Guzman" is unaltered.

Assuming that this ms. does represent Randolph's original version of the play, a fact of which I am convinced although there is no direct evidence to prove it, we find that the element of satire in the *Aristippus* is much greater than had previously been supposed. This satire does not follow a consistent scheme, for here Randolph's aim was simply to amuse, not, as it was in his later plays, to instruct and reform. Here we find jumbled together in hopeless confusion, humorous parodies of the text-books the students used in their college studies, satiric portrayal of the way in which these same students spent their leisure hours, ridicule of local characters well known to the college audience, disparaging allusions to Olivares, the Spanish prime minister and his general Spinola, much more biting attacks upon his ambassador Gondomar, and references to such delicate subjects as the unsuccessful expedition against Cadiz and the king's many attempts to raise money. It is apparent that some of these things, while they might be harmless enough in a play that was acted by students before a purely academic audience would be likely to give offense if printed; others perhaps referred to events that had wholly lost interest for the public by the time the play was printed. Therefore Randolph acted wisely when he either

⁸ Hazlitt, p. 30.

omitted or modified these passages before he permitted the publication of the play.⁹

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REVIEWS

The Ancient Cross Shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell. Enlarged from the Rede Lecture, delivered before the University of Cambridge on 20 May, 1916, by G. F. Browne. With three photogravures and twenty-three illustrations. Cambridge, University Press, 1916.

In this handsome quarto Bishop Browne reaffirms the general views concerning the date of the Bewcastle and Ruthwell Crosses which he has maintained with reasonable consistency since 1884,¹ when, following George Stephens in 1866 (*Date*, p. 8), he read "Cædmon made me" on the head of the Ruthwell Cross, and, following John Maughan in 1857,² thought that the Bewcastle Cross "was erected to King Alchfrith, in the first year of King Ecgrith, about A. D. 665."³ "Alchfrith," he went on to say, "was the patron of Wilfrith" (*Accounts*, pp. 83 ff.). In 1896 he wrote of the Bewcastle Cross: "It was set up in the year 670" (*Date*, p. 12). In 1890 he read on the Ruthwell Cross "Kedmon mæ fauœþo" (*Date*, p. 11), Stephens having read: "Cadmon mæ fauœþo," which he interpreted: "Cadmon me fawed (made)" (*Date*, pp. 8, 41); and in 1897 was confident that this cross was erected before the death of King Ecgrith in 685 (*Date*, p. 12),

⁹ There is considerable mystery surrounding the publication of this play, two editions of which, by different publishers, were licensed within two weeks of each other. I consider, however, that the alterations made in the earlier text show Randolph's hand clearly, so if Harper's edition was, as I suspect, a pirated one, it must have been printed from a copy which Randolph had revised with the idea of publication in mind.

¹ See my monograph, *The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses* (hereafter referred to as *Date*), p. 9.

² See my monograph, *Some Accounts of the Bewcastle Cross* (hereafter referred to as *Accounts*), pp. 71 ff., 96; Maughan had published something to the same effect in December, 1855 (*Accounts*, p. 136).

³ Maughan had said 670; Daniel H. Haigh, in 1856, said between 664 and 670 (*Accounts*, p. 136).